Minnesota School for the Blind

Faribault, Minnesota

Thirty-first Biennial Report

1939-1940

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Thirty-first Biennial Report

For the Two Years
Ending June 30, 1940

Minnesota School for the Blind

Report of the
Superintendent

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Foreword

This booklet represents a reprint of the thirty-first biennial report of the Superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Blind, submitted to Mr. Carl H. Swanson, Director of Public Institutions, State of Minnesota, at the close of the two-year period, ending June 30, 1940. It includes information of interest to the general public and a contemporary history for gradutes and former students. Resumes of existing laws as they effect the education of the visually handicapped are appended.

Personnel

	1938-1939	1939-1940
Superintendent—	J. C. Lysen, M. A. (Harvard)	J. C. Lysen
Secretary—	Kathryn Schlatter	Kathryn Schlatter
Steward—	F. W. Butterwick, B. S. (Minnesota)	F. W. Butterwick
Principal—	B. L. Berhow, B. A. (St. Olaf)	B. L. Berhow
Academic Teachers—	Julia Beaumann, B. A. (Minnesota)	Julia Beaumann
	Harold J. Carey, B. A. (St. Thomas College)	Harold J. Carey
	Helen Gunderson	Helen Gunderson
	Adelaide Helppie	Adelaide Helppie
	Paul W. Hoff	Paul W. Hoff
	Frances Johnson	Frances Johnson
	Marie Lien	Marie Lien
	Helen Posz	Helen Posz
	Olive Prine, M. A. (Columbia)	Olive Prine*
	Edna W. Severson, B. A. (Minnesota)	Edna W. Severson
Music Teachers—	Florence Bieter	Florence Bieter
	Emeline Brandeen	Emeline Brandeen
	Melva Nielsen	Melva Nielsen
	M. A. Steppan	M. A. Steppan
Industrial Teachers—	Mabel Bryzel	Mabel Bryzel
	Joseph Grebner	Joseph Grebner
	Alice Leider	Alice Leider
	Torger Lien	Torger Lien
	Isaac Thompson	Isaac Thompson
Physical Training—	Aksel G. Nielsen, M. A. (New York University)	Aksel G. Nielsen
Librarian—	Mary Heenan, B. S. (Minnesota)	Mary Heenan
	Karsten J. Ohnstad, B. A.** (St. Olaf)	Karsten J. Ohnstad
Physician—	A. W. Nuetzman, M. D.	A. W. Nuetzman, M. D.
Ophthalmologist—	John H. Gammell, M. D.	John H. Gammell, M. D.
Nurse—	Inez Voxman, R. N.	Inez Voxman, R. N.
Dietician—	Julia A. Nelson, M. S. (Kansas State)	Julia A. Nelson
Chief Engineer—	Wayne Saarela	Wayne Saarela †
Supervisors— (Housemothers and Housefathers)		
	Agness Carroll ‡	Agnes Wobbrock
	James Dunphy	James Dunphy
	Margaret Dunphy, R. N.	Margaret Dunphy, R. N.
	Emma Duncan ‡	Elsie Nelson
	Marie Gjevre	Marie Gjevre

*On leave of absence, while securing Master of Arts degree at Columbia University, N. Y.
**Employed by State Bureau, Division of the Blind.
†Resigned, to become assistant chief engineer at Minnesota State Prison; succeeded by Otto Frederickson, assistant chief engineer, Minnesota School for the Deaf, Faribault.
‡Retired.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This school was created in 1864 by the legislature as a department of the Minnesota Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind and the first class organized in 1866. A separate building for the blind was authorized in 1874. In 1887 the legislature provided that the school should be maintained as a department of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives. The name of the present institution was changed in 1902 to the Minnesota School for the Blind.

The school is located on a high bluff overlooking the Straight River and the City of Faribault. Its buildings comprise Dow Hall, which includes the administrative offices, class rooms, kitchen, dining rooms, dormitories for girls and quarters for some of the employes; two cottages for boys; an industrial building; a hospital; a laundry; boiler room and shops, housed in an extension of Dow Hall; and a superintendent's cottage.

Eleven months of school are provided during the year: nine for boys and girls six to twenty-one years of age, and two, for the adult blind. The first-named runs from September through May; summer school, during June and July. There is no charge for tuition, board, room, laundry and ordinary medical care.

Eligibility requires state residence, blindness or vision too defective to make progress in public schools possible, and capacity to profit by instruction.

ATTENDANCE

One hundred and fifty-one pupils were in attendance during the two-year period, ending June 30, 1940. Of this number forty were new admissions; seven, readmissions. The biennial figures may be broken down as follows:

1938-1939 (September-May): The total attendance was 131; the average attendance, 122. Twenty-three were new admissions; four, readmissions. Twenty-three students did not return for the 1939-1940 school year for the following reasons: graduation, three; overage or maximum attainment (non-graduates), three; post-graduate, one; mental retardation, seven; voluntary absence, four; illness, four; behavior, one.

1939-1940 (September-May): The total enrollment was 128 and the average attendance 123. There were seventeen new admissions, three readmissions. Twenty students did not return for the 1940-41 school year for the following reasons: graduation, eight; over-age, three; mental retardation. three; voluntary absence, one; behavior, one; transfer to another school, one; sight restored or too much vision, three.

It should be explained that thirteen were graduated in May, 1940, but five returned for post-graduate study.

Summer school attendance during the biennium (June-July of each year) was as follows:

1939: Thirty-one men and fifteen women; thirteen were new admissions.

1940: Thirty-two men and twelve women; seventeen were new admissions.

GRADUATES

Three were graduated from our high school department, May 25, 1939, and thirteen, May 29, 1940. They are: 1938-1939—Jeanette Bourassa, Brainerd, Crow Wing County; Daisy Nelsen, Farmington, Dakota County; Esther Peterson, St. Paul, Ramsey County. 1939-1940—Virginia Anwiler, Bovey, Itasca County; Alice Collins, Brainerd, Crow Wing County; Elizabeth Cowan, Faribault, Rice County; Donald Dedon, Minneapolis, Hennepin County; Florence Grover, Bemidji, Beltrami County; Lorraine Hill, Mayer, Carver County; Donald Hunder, Wheaton, Traverse County; Bessie Jorgenson, East Grand Forks, Polk County; Edward Lewis, Cook, St. Louis County; Clyde Olson, Minneapolis, Hennepin County; Thomas Rode, Bemidji, Beltrami County; Maxine Schwartz, St. Paul, Ramsey County; Alma Slagter, Raymond, Kandiyohi County.

AWARDS

The Dr. James J. Dow Scholarships (named after the first superintendent of the school) were given the following at the close of the school year, 1938-1939:

Academic—Jeanette Bourassa; Daisy Nelsen; Esther Peterson; Alma Slagter; Nickoli Nelsen, Farmington, Dakota County; and Le Roy Jorgenson, Montevideo, Chippewa County.

Music—William Laack, Lansing, Mower County; Lawrence Elias, Hayfield, Dodge County; Donald Dedon and Norman Kaupanger, Kelliher, Beltrami County.

Industrial—Alma Slagter and Harris Jorgenson, Montevideo, Chippewa County.

At the close of the 1939-1940 school year Dr. Dow Scholarships were awarded to the following:

Academic—Donald Hunder; Bessie Jorgenson; Alma Slagter; and Fred Swenson, Clarkfield, Yellow Medicine County.

Music—Robert Latvala, Eveleth, St. Louis County; Ethel Bode, Nicollet, Nicollet County; Romayne Houghtelin, Owatonna, Steele County; Elsie Mirkovich, Crosby, Crow Wing County; Clyde Olson; Maxine Schwartz; and Robert Claassen, Perham, Ottertail County.

Industrial—Irene Lindenfelser, St. Paul, Ramsey County; and Louie Payette, White Bear, Ramsey County.

Piano tuning certificates were awarded in 1939-1940 to Donald Hunder; Harris Jorgenson; and Fred Wesner, Blue Earth, Faribault County.

For outstanding performance in the school's band and orchestra department, gold pins were given in 1939 to Donald Hunder; George Nelsen, Farmington, Dakota County; Nickoli Nelsen; and Thomas Rode. Gold pin winners in 1940 were Raphael Donahue, Breckenridge, Wilkin County; and Norman Kaupanger.

Athletic awards during the biennium were numerous.

To Harris Jorgenson and Florence Grover were given the 1939 and 1940 special awards, namely, all wool sports jackets. These were given because of outstanding records in athletics, leadership, cooperation, and scholarship.

Other athletic awards during the school year 1938-1939 were made to Vernon Anderson, Isanti, Isanti County, letter—folk dancing; Frank Stifter, Paynesville, Stearns County, letter—wrestling; Louie Payette, chenille letter—rope climb, first place, Minnesota-Wisconsin track meet; also bronze medal—parallel bars; Esther Peterson, gold pin—folk dancing; Charles Larson. Litchfield, Meeker County, letter—tumbling.

Bronze medals in tumbling were awarded to Eugene Highland, Brimson, St. Louis County; James Johnson, Owatonna, Steele County; and Henry Olson, Walker, Cass County.

The following were winners in their respective classes in the home track meet: Class A, Inez Lyon, Parkers Prairie, Ottertail County; Class D, Doris Byer, Cloquet, Carlton County; and Class E, Clare Nelson, Albert Lea, Freeborn County.

The eleven athletic award winners mentioned above were elected members of the school athletic association. The group had a membership of thirty-eight during the school year.

At the close of the 1939-1940 school year, eighteen boys and girls received athletic awards. They were: Ralph Aune, Crookston, Polk County, chenille letter—wrestling; Gordon Bloom, Duluth, St. Louis County, gold medal—tumbling; Wallace Heggestad, Appleton, Swift County, silver medal—tumbling, bronze medal—track; Wayne Heggestad, Appleton, Swift County, bronze medal—track; Norman Kaupanger, chenille letter—wrestling, silver medal—tumbling.

George Nelsen, chenille letter—track, bronze medal—track; Nickoli Nelsen, gold medal—tumbling; Henry Olson, chenille letter—track; Loren Ragan, Redwood Falls, Redwood County, bronze medal—track; Thomas

Rode, bronze medal—track, chenille letter—track, tumbling; Louis Roepke, Hubbard, Hubbard County, chenille letter—track; Louis St. John, Danbury, Wisconsin, Pine County, Minnesota, chenille letter—wrestling.

Joseph Villeburn, Mahnomen, Mahnomen County, bronze medal—tumbling; Virginia Anwiler, gold pin—track; Florence Grover, bronze medal—track; Koyla Kreidler, Herman, Grant County, bronze medal—track, silver medal—tumbling; Mildred Pete, Le Center, Le Sueur County, gold pin—track, bronze medal—track; Florence West, Winona, Winona County, bronze medal—track.

Winners of the home track meet in May, 1940, were the girls' team, representing the eighth grade, and the fifth grade boys' team.

During the year, the athletic association admitted as new members Louis Roepke, Virginia Anwiler, Mildred Pete, and Florence West.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS—*Educational*

This department includes academic, vocational, music and physical education courses, and leads either to an accredited high school graduation, or to a semi-academic diploma.

The school year comprises a minimum of thirty-six weeks of instruction—in the kindergarten department, the eight elementary grades, and four years of high school.

Academic: Our academic department is accredited, and is practically the same as that in the public schools of the state. Deviations from the courses stipulated by the State Department of Education are necessary only where normal vision is needed, as in chemistry. Oral instruction and talking books, the latter to take care of the book reports and lengthy reading assignments, supplement textbook work.

The Braille and sight-conservation departments parallel each other. The Braille group consists of children who are totally blind, or whose vision is too defective to read print or to use it safely. Generally speaking, the vision of boys and girls in the sight conservation department ranges from 20/200 to 20/70. Textbooks for the latter are printed in ink in eighteen- to twenty-four-point type, the size of the average one-column newspaper headline. The school ophthalmologist advises concerning the amount of print reading allowed and passes on all applications for admission to the school.

Industrial: In the vocational department every effort is made to teach handicrafts that will serve as leisure-time projects, or as trades that will prove financially helpful.

Subjects taught during the school year to the children and to the adult blind in summer are: piano tuning and repair, upholstering, mattress making, woodwork, rug weaving, basket making, chair caning, tennis racket re-

stringing, hammock and net tying, door mat and bath mat making, hand and machine sewing.

As will be explained later, credit is now given for industrial arts courses to apply on a vocational or semi-academic graduation.

Music: All children, when they reach the fourth grade, are given piano lessons. Those having little or no musical ability are dropped after a reasonable trial. Advance piano instruction, instruction on the pipe organ and on the various band and orchestral instruments, follow. Each year the school band and orchestra give from four to five concerts in towns throughout the state, in addition to several home programs. Piano and organ pupils have opportunity to appear in miscellaneous programs and in recitals at the end of the school year.

Vocal instruction is furnished by chorus, glee club and individual lessons. Vocal recitals are given each spring.

Physical Education: The school needs a gymnasium, where its physical education program can be properly carried out. Rooms, which are too small and unsuited for exercising, are now used. When weather permits, physical education is conducted out-of-doors.

In addition to standard forms of exercise for all students, the following activities are a part of our physical education program: track and field events, wrestling, tumbling and winter sports. Our tumbling team appeared by invitation at the State Basketball Tournament in 1940. Each year our track teams, made up of boys and girls, engage in dual meets with students from the Wisconsin and Iowa School for the Blind.

Vocational Graduation: The title is used in lieu of a better name. It indicates a plan now in effect whereby students unable to meet requirements of sixteen credtis for an academic graduation from our high school department may elect to make certain substitutions so as to qualify for a semi-academic diploma. According to this plan, eight required credits in the academic department can be supplemented by eight credits earned in the industrial, music and physical education departments.

Activities

The need for activities to compensate for protracted absence from home is evidenced by the fact that a boy or girl, starting in our kindergarten department and continuing through the grades and high school, spends 117 months at our school and only thirty-six months at home. These activities, planned and informal, are designed to further religious life, mental health, emotional stability, poise and ability to make worthwhile use of leisure time.

Religious Instruction: Participation in the worship and work of the local churches is encouraged. Each Sunday morning, our thirty-five-passenger

bus maintains a regular schedule between the school and the Faribault churches. Sunday school and worship are further supplemented by Saturday morning instruction at the school under the personal direction of a Protestant and a Catholic chaplain.

Social Activities. These take the form of Boy and Girl Scout projects, theater parties, picnics, sleighrides, afternoon play and games, indoor parties of all kinds, dances for the older children, the Junior-Senior prom, etc.

Weight and height of each student is checked by the school nurse each month.

MEDICAL SERVICE

The school hospital is in the charge of a registered nurse and is well equipped to care for the ordinary medical needs of our children. The school physician, subject to call, answers promptly all summons.

All first admissions are given Wassermann tests, Mantoux tests, and are inoculated and vaccinated. Other medical care includes tonsillectomies and various types of operations on the eyes.

EYE DEFECTS

Over a period of years, comprehensive eye records have been built up for each boy or girl attending our school. Each year findings for new admissions are forwarded to the National Committee on Statistics of the Blind, representing jointly the American Foundation for the Blind and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

Each sight saving pupil is examined at least twice a year by our ophthalmologist. Even the totally blind are checked once a year.

During the biennium a compilation of our records shows thirty causes of defective vision. It should be pointed out that where one cause per child is listed, that student may have as high as three or four other eye defects.

Optic atrophy, cataracts, accidents, myopia, and albinism accounted for nearly one-half of our attendance. Causes of defective vision are given in the order of their prevalence. Percentages may be worked out in each group by dividing by the total enrollment, namely, 151.

Optic atrophy, 29 cases; cataracts, 23; accidents, 12; myopia and albinism, 11 each; glaucoma, 8; arrested development, 6; interstitial keratitis, nystagmus and retinitis pigmentosa, 5 each; chorioretinitis, chorioiditis, refractive error, aniridia and ophthalmia neonatorum, 4 each; strabismus, 3; corneal opacity, 2; keratitis, atrophy of eye ball, glioma, birth anomaly, tumor of eye, corneal ulcer, uveitis, panophthalmus, anophthalmus, keratomalacia, and dislocated lens, 1 each.

At the end of the school year, 1939-1940, three students were returned to public school because of improved vision.

Of the 151 students enrolled during the biennium, eighty-nine (59%) were Braille students. Sixty-two (41%) were enrolled in our sight saving department.

Our Braille department, numbering eighty-nine boys and girls, had the following vision distribution: totally blind, forty-five; less than 20/200, twenty-eight; 20/200-20/70, fourteen; better than 20/70, two. In the sight saving department, students and their respective vision classifications were: less than 20/200, six; 20/200-20/70, forty-two; better than 20/70, fourteen.

It is apparent from the above paragraph that the assignment of students to either our Braille or sight saving departments requires careful individual diagnosis and study. To illustrate: six students with less than 20/200 vision were able to do their class work with inkprint text books, whereas two pupils with better than 20/70 vision were assigned to the use of Braille.

LIBRARY

The library serves a dual purpose; it provides a wide range of reading material for the student body, and it furnishes Braille books and talking book records for the adult blind in this state, the Dakotas and eastern Montana. The last-named service was made available under the Pratt-Smoot law, whereby our school library was designated a depository of the Library of Congress. Under this assignment, our library receives each year more than 500 volumes in Braille (textbooks not included) without cost to the State of Minnesota.

An added Federal appropriation has furnished the library with a large collection of talking book records. The circulation of talking book records during the biennium was three times that of the previous two-year period,

rising to the amazing total of over 1,200 containers a month (each container holds twelve to fifteen records each). In a year's time, the circulation is about ten times greater than the number of records catalogued.

It's a good story—the talking book tells.

Braille books and talking book records pass through the mails free of charge. In September, 1937, the Division for the Blind, St. Paul, furnished the school with an assistant to aid in the handling of outside circulation.

In the very near future, additional room must be secured for our expanding library. The situation right now is critical.

SUMMER SCHOOL

The entire industrial faculty remains during June and July so as to provide a wide range of vocational subjects. This is supplemented by Braille reading and writing and typewriting. The only cost to the adult blind is travel and personal expense.

The Minnesota School for the Blind was the first residential school in the United States to establish summer school. This was in 1907.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AID

The School for the Blind serves as a trustee of the higher educational aid fund which the legislature appropriates for the specific purpose of giving

Reading the bass cleff notes in Braille with the right hand, while playing the piano with the left.

Below, the primary department rhythm band goes into action.

financial help to young blind men and women to continue their studies after high school. The law provides that a maximum of $300 a year may be granted to a deserving student. No more than ten such grants may be made in any one school year. Applications of prospective trainees are carefully considered by a committee. Where necessary, the facilities of the testing bureau, University of Minnesota, are called on to help determine the applicant's aptitude for advanced study.

A NEW NAME FOR THE SCHOOL

The Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School

By the time the next sessions of the Minnesota legislature is convened, a request will have been transmitted to the Division of Public Institutions, asking that the present name of the school be changed to that appearing at the top of this paragraph.

The proposed name is preferable to the present name for the following reasons:

1. Only about one-third of the present student body is totally blind.
2. For a number of years, our school has had a sight conservation department. The proposed name will give recognition to this work.
3. We are meeting an increased resistance in our field work because parents of partially sighted children are averse to sending them to a school whose name indicates that total blindness prevails.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

At the end of the 1940-41 school year, the Minnesota School for the Blind will observe its seventy-fifth anniversary. The first class for blind children in this state was organized in 1866, and numbered two boys and two girls.

The enrollment at the end of the present biennium was 125. During the seventy-four years of the school's history, 1,010 children with defective vision have been enrolled in our school.

The Alumni Association will meet in the spring of 1941 during the diamond jubilee festivities.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

During the present biennium, the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Blindness was incorporated. The undersigned was elected a director of the organization, and served for a period of six months as the acting executive secretary.

Books with extra large type are used in the sight-saving department.

Below is shown a class in Braille reading, taught by Miss Marie Lien. Miss Lien is a graduate of the school.

The School for the Blind is naturally interested in the work of the Society for the Prevention of Blindness because more than one-half of all blindness is preventable. The records at the school will verify this statement. That blindness can be prevented is shown by the fact that, whereas the enrollment at the school, because of the infection of babies' eyes at birth used to be twenty-eight percent, now it has dropped to three percent. This was brought about by the Board of Health regulation, calling for the putting of "drops" in the eyes of all new-born infants.

IMPROVEMENTS

The improvements made at the school during the present biennium are too numerous to mention here. Suffice to say that the long two-story porches on Dow Hall were removed. This in turn served to admit light to basement and first-story rooms. Children's dormitories were painted throughout, and dormitory floors were refinished. Practically every building on the campus was painted outside and inside.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

The school needs additional dormitories for boys, a new industrial building, a building to house the library and a recreational center (gymnasium). Requests for the above will be presented to the 1941 session of the legislature.

LAWS RELATING TO THE MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Section numbers refer to Mason's Minnesota Statutes, 1927, and supplements thereto. (Explanatory note: Inasmuch as the laws are written from the point of view of both the School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind, changes have been made, where necessary, to confine the section to the School for the Blind. Where the law formerly read State Board of Control, it now reads Division of Public Institutions.)

Section 4610. *Location—Organization.*—The Minnesota School for the . . . Blind shall be continued at Faribault. *It* shall be maintained as a school . . . for the blind and shall be grouped and classed with the educational institutions of the State.

Section 4614. *Gifts and Conveyances.*—The Division of Public Institutions shall take and hold in trust all lands or other property granted, given, devised, or conveyed to the school. . . . All moneys and securities so received, and all income from such property, shall be deposited in the state treasury, subject to the order of the Division of Public Institutions.

Section 4611. *Who May Be Admitted—Expenses.*—Any . . . blind resident of the State of suitable age and capacity for instruction may be re-

ceived, kept, and taught therein, under such conditions as the Division of Public Institutions may prescribe. He shall be provided by the person legally liable for his support with sufficient funds to furnish him with proper clothing, postage and transportation. If any such person be a pauper, or if the person legally liable for his support be unable to make these provisions for him, of which facts the certificate of the probate judge shall be prima facie evidence, the county in which he has a residence shall annually, on or before October 1, pay to the superintendent of the school of which he is (a student) a sum not exceeding fifty dollars to be fixed by the Division. Such sum shall be used only for clothing, postage, and necessary incidental expenses for the pupil. And in addition, in such cases, the county shall be liable for the actual transportation of the pupil to and from the school. Should the person legally liable for the support of the pupil default in the payment of such sum, or any part thereof, such unpaid balance shall be referred to the auditor of the county of which the pupil is a resident and the county shall either collect or assume such bill. The superintendent, on July 1 of each year, shall render to the county auditor and to the Division of Public Institutions a detailed account of all cases of indigency or default.

Section 4615. *Certain Children Required to Attend.*—Every parent, guardian or other person having control of any normal child between six and twenty years of age, (who is blind or has vision too defective to be materially benefited by the methods of instruction in vogue in the public schools) shall be required to send such child or youth to the (Minnesota School for the Blind) at the City of Faribault, Minnesota, during the scholastic year of that school. Such child or youth shall attend such school year after year until discharged by the Superintendent upon approval of the Director, Division of Public Institutions.

Excusing Attendance.—The Director, Division of Public Institutions, may excuse attendance when satisfied:

1. That the child is in such bodily or mental condition as to prevent his attendance at school or application to study for the period required.

2. That he is afflicted with such contagious or offensive disease, or possesses such habits as to render his presence a menace to the health or morals of other pupils, or for any reason deemed good and sufficient by the superintendent with approval of the Director, Division of Public Institutions.

3. That the child is efficiently taught for the scholastic year in a private or other school, or by a private tutor, the branches taught in the public schools so far as possible.

Penalty.—Any such parent, guardian, or other person failing to comply with the foregoing section shall, upon conviction thereof before the jus-

tice of the peace or other court, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. . . . The principal teacher of every public school in the counties, and the truant officers in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, shall, within thirty days before the close of the school year succeeding the passage of this act, and at corresponding period each succeeding year thereafter, furnish the county superintendent of schools or the Board of Education of the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, as the case may be, with the name, age, sex and address of parent or guardian of all normal children who are blind or too visually handicapped to be educated in the public schools between the ages of six and twenty years, inclusive, living within the boundaries of his or her school district and who do not attend school. And the county superintendent of schools, or the Board of Education of the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, shall certify forthwith the names of all such blind children, with address of parent, age and sex, to the superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Blind at the City of Faribault.

Section 4612. *University—Free Tuition.*—Any resident of the State graduated from the school for the blind, upon compliance with all other requirements, shall be entitled to pursue any course of study in the state university, without expense for tuition; and the board of regents shall receive him into any department thereof.

Section 4613. *Aid for Blind Students.*—That any blind person who is, and for five years immediately preceding the making of his application for aid under this act has been, a resident of this state, and who is a regularly enrolled student pursuing any course of study, profession, art, or science in any university, college, or conservatory of music approved by the (Committee on Higher Educational Aid) and in the discretion and under direction of said Division of Public Institutions, receive a sum or sums of money not exceeding $300 in any one year, for the purpose of defraying his necessary expenses, including those of a reader while in attendance upon such university, college, or conservatory, such expenditures to be made from the appropriations for the current expenses of the Minnesota School for the Blind, provided that not more than ten such blind persons shall receive such aid in any one year.

J. C. Lysen, *Superintendent*